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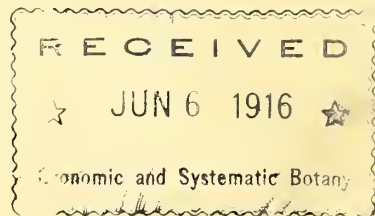


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Standard Quality Citrus Trees



Eagle Lake Nurseries
Eagle Lake, Florida

Written and Designed by
Judson Edwards
Tampa

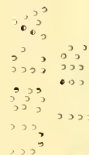
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Eagle Lake Nurseries

Standard Quality Citrus Trees



For making bearing groves
that lend prosperity and
enchantment to the Florida
countryside



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Eagle Lake
Florida



Fine Seven-Year Bearing Grove at Eagle Lake

THE citrus grove borrows all its deeper beauties from its fruit. Its poetry is the poetry of freedom and independence. A grove may be a place of business for you. First a source of comfortable income, then it may be also a place of relative security—secure from encroachments of care. Then follows naturally, all the fantasies of restfulness, picturesque peace and beauties of the countryside.

You have already received notions of this, somewhat hazily perhaps, while traveling through high, undulating regions of Florida, where every sharp road-turning surprised you with sudden glimpses of clear lakes. You saw beautiful winter residences reposing in peace on high, solitary ridges green with orange trees. And, because they seemed surrounded with dependable resources, these orange grove homes impressed you as happy abiding places. Before you found your own ideal location you saw, perhaps, many alluring panoramas of perennial summerland.

One in particular comes groping back through the mists of memory. You stood on an elevation as the sun is coming up overlooking one of these wide, clear pools fringed with dense pine-woods and bushy tops, reddened with the faint flush of sunlight. Your gaze sweeps the vague, verdant shores—away toward an orange grove emerging, deep green, out of the morning haze. Wet wisps of cloud are pinked and lurid and mysterious. On the grove your vision focuses; it attracts you. At length, you are drawn to a gate and you stand before the trees bending under the weight of fruit. Now, with your back to the lake, you view them from above. Your

eyes travel far down the even rows to a ragged border of pines veiled in early mists.

Here was a sense of restfulness, picturesque peace, beauty. You have been haunted, no doubt, by the remembrance of such a grove under a cool December sky; you were impressed with a sense of peaceful tranquility in the dense pine-woods. You looked up into the orange trees and saw the fruit, sun-stained and beautiful, hanging everywhere in profusion. At that moment your appreciation intensified. You saw something more than a landscape garden; something more than a mere plaything. A source of income. It pays, it produces profits, this grove. It provides peace and plentitude.

But if you saw no fruit you were disenchanted. The most beautiful grove putting forth new leaves in spring, may yet be a sorry sight in September. It may bear little fruit. It may yield no profits. It may be less than a landscape garden, less than a plaything. A burden on its owner's hands, it may never show the gold in the orange.

Were you ever reminded that, to be a good investment, a grove must be made on a foundation just as firm as the foundation on which you would build your home. *The first step in making trees that bear is, the selection of good nursery stock.* You want bearing stock. Your careless investor setting out any kind of nursery stock is flirting with disappointment. He is banking on uncertainties. You want to lay a foundation sure and certain. For it is not enough that the trees grow luxuriantly green; it is not enough that they be beautiful; but they must also develop a sure source of income.



This illustration suggests the type of young tree propagated by the *Eagle Lake Nurseries*. The body or trunk is trained very straight. Luxuriant leaves, green and healthy, betoken much accumulated vigor. See the strong root system which feeds them; the tap root which is long and thick, and the feeders—strong, wiry fibers branching off from these main roots like net-work entanglements. The feature that always distinguishes the Eagle Lake stock is perfect development — freedom from deformities. The tree is a thing of beauty. As it grows and develops, after it has been transplanted, the trunk grows straight as a pointer, and the top bushy, taking on the appearance of an ornamental. Seldom is there the slightest trace of a blemish on these trees, and never a defect. This high state of perfection must not be taken as an accident in an individual tree, for the perfect tree is the direct result of unerring scientific skill, and the knowledge of how to accommodate conditions to the whims of tree nature.

ONE SOURCE OF SECURITY IS GOOD NURSERY STOCK

THE foundation for the ideal citrus grove is laid in the nursery. Sore disappointments when the trees reach maturity will be saved by planting only trees of known parentage. To develop vigorous trees, nursery stock of the very highest standard is essential. Strong, fibrous root systems; a bud cut from a tree of known productiveness and budded, skilfully, close to the roots—these are three prerequisites for *good* nursery stock. And to produce stock of unquestionable quality years of close adherence to scientific cultural methods are necessary. Stock of doubtful quality are often sources of great mortification.

Another way of saying blood will tell, is *bud will tell*. For, in the development of citrus trees, laws of heritage and environment operate just as surely as they do in breeding livestock. Poor stock cannot be expected to produce good trees. You cannot afford to cultivate trees that yield no returns. Inferiority of trees often makes it expedient to cut off trees after they have reached maturity, and bud the stumps. This is a costly process. Another danger is that foot rot and other dreaded citrus diseases are attributed to inferior root system—roots of sweet stock seedlings. Growers in some quarters have been gravely disturbed recently by the declaration that, within a few years, half the citrus trees in Florida will retrograde—go back, wither, die. And there is a reason for this—they are supported by sweet stock seedling roots.

EAGLE LAKE TREES ARE RESULT OF EXPERIENCE

Two generations of nurserymen have brought the trees in the *Eagle Lake Nurseries* to a high state of perfection. Trees sold by these nurseries have much accumulated vigor. They are strong and sound in root systems as well as in the trunks. Frequent and intelligent culture in the nursery has stored up in them much vigor. They will mature rapidly when transplanted to your own land. Their points of excellence are their finely developed root systems, proven buds inserted very low, and bodies trained very straight.

In common nursery stock the growth of the tree is checked soon after the bud has been inserted. Sudden removal of the main trunk is a shock, reducing the vitality of the young tree. This practice involves less expense and less care than the more scientific method employed in the *Eagle Lake Nurseries*. Here the trees are always lopped—that is to say, the trunks are only partly severed. The trunks above the buds are bent—or lopped—allowing a continuous development. By this method the roots are also strengthened. The lopped part is never removed until the tree has undergone the proper transformation from seedling to bud.

Peculiarly fitted for growing good nursery stock, the lake region of Polk County shows a loose, sandy soil. Such land gives free play to the development of strong root systems. Quite incidentally, this region is the birthplace of the Florida Citrus Exchange, the co-operative marketing agency.

BUD STOCK IS SELECTED WITH THE UTMOST CARE

THEARS of search and intimate knowledge of citrus culture have brought to the *Eagle Lake Nurseries* buds of the finest strains grown in Florida. The buds are of proven productiveness; the fact is, fine bearing trees have been owned and cared for by the Varn family for fifty years. Indications are that these trees will continue producing indefinitely. This is offered as ample proof of longevity.

Perfect nursery stock sold by *Eagle Lake Nurseries* is the result of a half century's experience in producing citrus trees of the maximum vigor. From his father the present proprietor of the business inherited many secrets discovered after years of painstaking effort. Scientific methods have been followed for many years. These men, making a specialty of the citrus tree, have devoted their entire energies to propagating the best trees in the State. Their long series of bud selections, preserving the productive strains and eliminating the poorer, are assurance of unquestioned quality. Here the oft-repeated expression, "true to name" means what it signifies. Moreover, *quality is true to claim*.

All varieties group themselves naturally into three divisions—those that ripen early, those that mature in mid-season, and those that are ready for market in May or June. The Lue Gim Gong variety is an extremely late variety; its fruit will hang on the tree from April 1st to New Year's. Its tenacity is exceptional, however, for Florida fruits.

There are, however, several varieties of grapefruit, oranges, and limes—all maturing at various seasons. Here are some of the standard varieties which you will find at the *Eagle Lake Nurseries*:

Grapefruit	{ Silver Cluster
	{ Excelsior
Oranges	{ Pine Apple
	{ Hart's Tardiff
	{ Lue Gim Gong
	{ Tangerine
Limes	{ Parson Brown
	{ Florida or Key
	{ Tahiti

Silver Cluster Grapefruit—Its shape is globular, the flavor very good; each fruit contains from forty to fifty seeds. The trees, prolific bearers, are vigorous; they grow well.

Excelsior Grapefruit—Three awards at national exhibitions have been taken by this variety. Its special attractiveness lies in its pleasing appearance, and its exceptionally fine taste—the finest yet. It contains from forty to fifty seeds. The trees, under ordinary conditions, are strong and bear heavily. The size of the fruit is from medium to large.

Pine Apple Orange—The pure strain of pine apple oranges is one of the finest standard varieties. Its merits are its delicious flavor, its perfect texture—smooth skin and reasonably few seeds. It is a most prolific and

regular bearer. Its season is from the middle of October to the middle of April, a season exceptionally long for an orange. It commands the highest prices of any orange grown in its season. Sizes are medium, running from 176 to 150. To epitomize, it has all the characteristics of a perfect orange.

Hart's Tardiff—This late variety, reaching maturity from the middle of February until the middle of May, is one of the favorites. Its firmness, its fine flavor and its long shape commend it to popular favor. Through a regular bearer, it cannot be classed among the most prolific. Heavy crops are checked during some seasons by a thrip which gets into bloom. To eliminate this obstacle a special spray is necessary. Cultivation during early winter inducing early blooming, frequently has a desired effect. It is often called the Valencia Late when, as a matter of fact, the Hart's Tardiff is the true parent of Valencia Late, which is nothing more than a summer bloom of Hart's Tardiff.

Lue Gim Gong—A very late variety which derives its name from its originator, Mr. Lue Gim Gong, of DeLand, Florida. He claims that it is a seedling hybrid of the Hart's Tardiff and the Mediterranean Sweet. Beginning to ripen along in May, it will hang in good condition on the tree until the following winter. More superior qualities may be claimed for it than any other late orange known. The fruit and tree will stand three degrees lower temperatures than any other round orange, without injury. A fine bearer, the tree will grow with unusual vigor. This variety has been planted in many new groves throughout the State.

Tangerine—It is classed as a “kid grove” orange by reason of the smooth, red texture of its peel. It bears heavily and regularly, especially when growing on land that is not too high. Purchasers will notice that the tangerine market is nearly always good.

Parson Brown—Particularly an early orange, it is a prolific bearer, but its season is short, lasting usually from October 1st to the middle of January. It contains the proportion of sugar required by law, even while its peel is yet green.

Florida, or Key Lime—Its medicinal property tending to prevent fever, has made this fruit famous throughout the world. Thriving on very little plant food, the trees require little cultivation. Of the seedling lime this is especially true. Indeed, excessive fertilizer tends to produce fruit of inferior quality. The trees thrive well on thin soil. They should, if possible, be well protected from cold. A rapidly expanding market for this variety makes the Florida Lime especially desirable.

Tahiti Lime—A much larger size fruit, this variety, although it contains the proper proportion of acid, lacks the medicinal properties claimed for the Florida Lime. Though virtually seedless and of fine texture, it probably will never attain the widespread popularity enjoyed by its competitor. The trees grow vigorously.

Personal inspection of the *Eagle Lake Nurseries* will convince you of the superiority of these trees. The nurseries will be glad to show prospective customers over the grounds. Those who contemplate buying trees are urged to see the trees in the nursery before arriving at a decision. In case it is impossible to make a trip to

Eagle Lake, the nurseries will be glad to send samples of the nursery stock, also samples of the fruit.

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES F. O. B. AT EAGLE LAKE

Three to four-foot trees.....	40 cents each
Four to five-foot trees.....	50 cents each
Five to seven-foot trees.....	60 cents each
Two-year buds	75 cents each
Extra large two-year buds.....	\$1.00 each

All the trees are budded on rough lemon, sour orange and grapefruit stock. Please say which root stock you prefer.

Orders may be filled in on the blank appended to this catalogue. Be sure to specify the height of the tree you desire. Also say when you desire the trees shipped, whether you want them all to come at once or whether you would prefer that they be forwarded in installments. Some growers like this latter method as it enables them to set out the trees in the grove as they arrive.

A payment of twenty-five per cent should accompany the order. Arrangements may be made for the payment of the balance, for customers will find that the policy of the nurseries is very liberal. Discounts are given on all cash payments in the case of mail orders. The fixed discount is five per cent, to be deducted from the quoted price when no expense is incurred through processes of collection.

SHOCK OF TRANSPLANTING IS REDUCED TO MINIMUM

IN REMOVING trees from the field and shipping them to you, the *Eagle Lake Nurseries* exercise the greatest care to save the trees from a serious shock sometimes suffered as a consequence of careless handling. By the careful, thorough methods pursued at the nurseries this shock is reduced to a minimum. The trees are taken up by experienced men who handle the fine root systems very tenderly, taking pains not to damage any of the fibers. Placed on wagons, they are hauled to the packing house, where the trees are defoliated and scrubbed. Being thus trimmed and washed, the trees are then packed in standard boxes. To protect the tender roots a liberal amount of cypress shavings are used in the packing. This method accomplishes several things—the washing and scrubbing eliminates any possible trace of scale or insect, and the careful packing avoids the possibility of damage to the trunk or eyes. Isolation of the *Eagle Lake Nurseries* and the virgin land on which the nursery stock is grown, are precautions against the encroachment of scale and insect. An inspection will convince you that probably no business in Florida is conducted with more thorough management, all calculated to protect your interests.

Shipping by express is the most practicable way, though in some instances when large quantities are ordered, the trees may be forwarded by freight, packed in solid cars. The trees are put up in a manner that will keep them fresh from ten to twenty days.

Upon the delivery of the trees the customer is urged to follow out the same careful methods. Whenever desired the *Eagle Lake Nurseries* will furnish a special crew to unpack the stock and set out the trees, charging rates for this service, varying from six to ten cents a tree according to distances which these men have to travel and the accessibility of your land to transportation facilities and water. In case you desire to have the work done yourself, you may carefully remove the trees from the boxes, and unpack the roots. You should dig a trench and heel the trees in. Then you should have them watered.

When you set the tree out in its permanent position in the grove, take care to dig a hole big enough to allow the roots to spread in the same manner that they did in the nursery. Never cramp them, or break the tender ends. In heeling the tree in you should sift in rich top soil, layer by layer, and when you have finished, see that the crown roots incline downward. The re-set tree should never sit deeper than it did in the nursery. If anything, it should be a shade higher, but hardly noticeable.

In laying out a grove of ten acres or more experience has proven that it is always worth the trouble and expense to employ a surveyor who will locate and stake the positions of trees with the aid of a transit. It is less expensive than staking by hand, really a mathematician's job. A surveyor's charges run from two to three cents a tree, a charge very small, indeed, when the beauty of your grove is considered as one of its first assets, proving a source of satisfaction.

YOU GAIN AN ADVANTAGE BY SETTING TREES CLOSE

WHAT close setting pays the richest returns for the first eight or ten years, is proven by the experience of many scientific grove owners. Advantages gained are two fold—minimum cost of production and self-protection against chilling winds. Cheaper to fertilize and cultivate, the trees should exigencies arise, may also be shielded from cold more easily than trees planted far apart. Though most bearing trees stand twenty by thirty feet, one grower, eminently successful, has achieved the best results from trees planted fifteen by twenty feet.

For distant planting this feature is claimed—it allows free cultivation, and the land may be used, meanwhile, for hay cutting. But far setting also reduces the yield.

Striving for the maximum yield per acre while the trees are yet young, another grower, conspicuously successful, urges dense planting. He profits early, and, later, to make more room, transplanting the surplus trees. This is the *cheapest* way, he says.

The number of trees to the acre, according to distance, is:

30 by 30.....	49 trees
25 by 30.....	58 trees
20 by 30.....	72 trees
20 by 20.....	109 trees
15 by 15.....	193 trees

Good trees bear soon. Thirty-five growers who keep careful records, were asked recently to give the

result of individual tree performance from three to twenty-five years. Here is the general average, according to the age of the tree:

Three years, from 0 to 2/3 of a box.
Four years, from 1 to 1 3/4 boxes.
Five years, from 1 1/4 to 3 boxes.
Six years, from 2 3/4 to 4 boxes.
Seven years, from 3 3/4 to 5 3/4 boxes.
Eight years, from 5 to 7 1/2 boxes.
Nine years, from 6 1/4 to 9 1/2 boxes.
Twelve years, from 10 to 13 boxes.
Fifteen years, from 12 to 16 boxes.
Twenty years, from 14 to 21 boxes.
Twenty-five years, from 17 to 26 boxes.

Productiveness of your own land can be judged more precisely by your neighbors. They are probably already familiar with the soil characteristics, if there are any, in your community. Special characteristics should be humored by the selection of the proper root stock, and by using its special fertilizer formula when needed. Successful neighbors doubtless will have met whatever difficulties the soil may present. They are often glad to recommend proven remedies to you, and their opinions will, of course, have some weight.

Unusual yields are sometimes made by individual trees. A grapefruit tree at Terra Ceia said to have borne seventy-five boxes in one season, is a notable example. Showing the great age attained by some trees, one at Parrish said to have been planted in 1825, is still vigorous and bearing.



Three-Year Trees, set 300 to the acre—actual yield was 300 boxes to the acre—a box to the tree

GOOD GROVE A PATTERN OF GOOD, BEARING TREES

UP TO this moment you have had in mind the single tree—developed from strong, fibrous root systems of the known parent, and budded with stock of proven pure strain. You see it before you, a fundamental unit on which the dependable grove may be built. And you have formed some judgment of the number of boxes of fruit that it should produce.

Further calculations you may wish to make. Accordingly, the grove as a whole—its cost, its profits and its popularity—will be discussed in the remaining pages. Statistical data gathered by Capt. E. A. Moreno of the Florida Grower staff, and others, will be laid before you. The figures were first collected by government experts from authentic sources.

Rural life in Florida is most agreeable. Of every eight farmers in this State, seven live on their farms. There are 50,016 Florida farms—36,674 operated by owners and 13,342 by tenants. Restated, 73 per cent are operated by owners and 27 per cent by tenants. Farms held by owners are valued at \$105,948,000; by tenants, \$12,198,000. That is to say: resident owners have invested nearly nine times as much as non-resident owners. A striking proof of their security, the total value of their farm products is \$65,983,297.

In Florida there are 8,000 growers of citrus fruits. They have planted 110,600 acres. Yet there is much good land left. Of the cultivatable 35,111,040 acres, only 1,363,000 acres are under cultivation, all Florida

crops included. For planting new citrus groves opportunities are inviting. L. D. Jones, manager of the Florida Citrus Exchange, makes the sweeping statement that eighty-five million persons in the United States never saw, or tasted, a Florida grapefruit. A widening market for all Florida varieties is an omen of increased prosperity. To advertise citrus fruits the Exchange spent \$40,000 last year, and through co-operative efforts, it has raised prices.

Also, the yearly citrus output is increasing. Statistical records show that the annual citrus crop in Florida has grown from 6,100,000 boxes in 1909-1910 to 8,500,000 boxes in 1914-1915. As proof of the more rapid rise in returns, look at this: In 1909-1910 the Florida citrus crop brought \$8,174,000, while in 1914-1915, it paid the growers \$13,500,000. These figures indicate that returns paid for Florida fruit is trending upward. Steadily rising prices are attributed, in a large measure, to the more efficient marketing methods.

Perceive the general improvement since 1909:

1909-1910	6,100,000 boxes	\$1.34 f. o. b.	\$ 8,174,000
1910-1911	4,600,000 boxes	1.65 f. o. b.	7,590,000
1911-1912	4,708,350 boxes	2.21 f. o. b.	10,405,350
1912-1913	8,125,349 boxes	1.96 f. o. b.	16,925,756
1913-1914	6,751,080 boxes	1.83 f. o. b.	12,354,476
1914-1915	8,500,000 boxes	13,500,000

These figures embracing all Florida citrus fruit shipments, the co-operatives as well as the so-called independents, were compiled from authoritative sources by the Florida Citrus Exchange. No authentic records are accessible farther back than 1909.



Scientific methods have made this nine-year-old tree, property of the Eagle Lake Nurseries, prolific and profitable

ANNUAL incomes derived from Florida citrus groves vary, of course, according to individual administration. A ninety-five acre grove at Florence Villa owned by the Florence Villa Fruit Company, says a published report, earns \$33,791.41 a year. It is cited by the Florida Grower as a fair example of earning power. As the annual expense amounted to \$11,103.91, the net profits derived from this grove for the season 1911-1912, was \$22,681.50. The annual cost of cultivation and upkeep, the report recites, was \$116.94 an acre, and the net profit per acre, \$238.80. Though exceptions, some groves earn more.

Young groves usually begin bearing after the third year, but they probably will not pay all expenses until the fourth year. Here is a schedule of what it should cost to make a ten-acre grove, not including the cost of the land:

Cost of clearing and plowing 10 acres at \$20 an acre	\$200
Cost of fencing ten acres	100
Cost of 700 trees, 3/4 to 1 inch, at 60 cents	420
Cost of setting 700 trees at 8 cents per tree	56
Cost of cultivating, the first year, at \$15 an acre...	150
Cost of fertilizing, the first year, 3 pounds per tree	44
Cost of cultivating, the second year	150
Cost of fertilizing, the second year	88
Cost of cultivating, the third year	150
Cost of fertilizing, the third year	132

\$1,490

Adaptability of a particular soil to a particular nursery stock is an important pre-requisite. Complexities

forbid an attempt to solve any special problems here. To classify the diverse soils then fit the proper nursery stocks to them, is a doubtful, tedious task; besides, to reach conclusions quite definite, each piece of land must be considered by itself. Speaking broadly, there are three classes of land in Florida good for propagating citrus fruits—high, rolling pine, with yellow clay sub-soil; first quality flat-woods when properly drained, and hammock lands fairly high. Each class, and each citrus variety, demands its special root stock.

Obviously then, no hard and fast rules can be laid down for making a grove. Its special environments create a special set of problems. Many of these have already been worked out for you by other growers. In accord with efficient methods now in operation, citrus experts have begun keeping individual tree records. Each year adds more comprehensive literature to the subject, and guided by the experience of others, the new grower is led to a scientific explanation of almost any difficulty. For the spirit of growers in Florida nowadays is co-operative. Nearly everybody has learned that scientific care and management are sources of visible results.

It will afford the *Eagle Lake Nurseries* pleasure to acquaint prospective customers with the results of the nurseries' own experiences. Though it entertains some beliefs that are private and personal, these it offers in all modesty, to its friends, for what the individual ideas may be worth. Adaptability of a given soil to a given root stock is among the much-mooted questions, on which no two authorities may hold the same opinion.



Heavily laden, nine year trees, developed from good bearing parent stock at Eagle Lake Nurseries

ROMANCE FATHERED THE FLORIDA ORANGE TREE

CHILD of circumstance, offspring of an old, old adventure—the history of the Florida orange tree is interwoven with webs of romance. Tradition traces it back to the day of Ponce de Leon, who, searching wearily for the fabled fountain, scattered oranges, “love apples”, in the virgin woods. And so the Spanish explorer wedded this flowered peninsula to the orange tree when he christened her Florida.

It is a pretty story. Florida has mothered the orange tree ever since. First the native Indians finding the sweet fruit, made groves around their heathen camps, hidden behind the hammock hedges. Sometimes now, in the most formidable forests, you are likely to find a wild orange tree, a vestige of a vanished and romantic race. The hush of ancient woods is there. The tarnished fruit seems to hold still the warmth of that medieval sun which the red men used to worship, when Florida was young. And the big, green leaves sprouting among the dead wood, seem to rejoice in a never dying day.

For all the heroic history of Florida has been the history of the orange. Ponce de Leon's fruit brought from Spain were destined to youth eternal. Spanish soldiers invading the hammock-hidden camps wrested the groves away from the Seminoles and planted others in high, open places. Then came other adventurers, and afterwards the ease-loving Englishman. They, too, planted orange groves. And finally came pioneer settlers who put orange growing on a firm basis after Florida was annexed to the United States.

The industry was one time among the South's most essential enterprises, second only to cotton growing. It grew; but to tell the rapid steps it took along the pathway of modern progress, would make tedious tale. It is only a few short years since primitive methods were supplanted by modern machinery; today you find the citrus culture one of the most fascinating of all businesses.

Yet the color of romance has never quite faded. A quiet thrill is always aroused by the sight of a well kept Florida grove. A feeling of peace is there, and you are aware of a source of income. Your eye thrills most at the fruit. Why? Because all the deeper splendors of a citrus grove—its romance as well as its revenues—proceed from the fruit it bears.

Perhaps you remember a pretty grove which you saw under a cool sky in December, reddened with the first, faint flush of sunrise. You recall the long, even rows of orange trees bordered by a far fringe of misty pines, pinked with the early rays. Here you recognized a “nest”, well feathered, for oranges, sun-stained and beautiful, were hanging everywhere in profusion. Now you know the first reason why—the trees originated from good bearing stock.

Such trees grow from the stock of the *Eagle Lake Nurseries*. Their parents have histories fraught with science and enchantment. For more than fifteen years they have been acknowledged as *standard quality citrus trees*; they have borne the test of experience.

Address your inquiries to the nurseries or to their Tampa office, which is in the Citizens Bank Building.


*The path of progressives is leading to the countryside.
Discovering the financial and physical benefits
of scientific agriculture thinking men have
raised the cry, "back to the soil."
Your own business judgment
will sanction it.*


ORDER SHEET

Remittances can be made by Registered Letter, Money Order, Prepaid Express, Bank Draft or Check.

Date _____ 191_____

Ship the following Nursery Stock by _____
 ("Freight," "Express," or "Use Your Discretion")

 Full Shipping Address:

 Postoffice Address of Purchaser:

Name _____

Street and No. or }
P. O. Box } _____

Postoffice

Via _____

County _____ State _____

[illegible]





MAY 29 1916



SOME CHOICEST BUDS growing in the Eagle Lake Nurseries. They show every evidence of perfect development and vigor. This is the kind of tree that you will find when you visit the nurseries. You will notice how straight the bodies are, how big the leaves grow and the even growth of the surrounding trees which have received the same attention. The trees photographed here are approximately seven feet high.